The People's Korea

No. 1,137 EVERY SATURDAY APRIL 9, 1983 Per Copy Price:₩250 (US$1.00)

RECEIVED SERIALS DIVISION APR 15 1983

Managua Cites U.S. CIA Role in Nicaraguan Situation

A Nicaraguan official in Tokyo said that what has happened in the recent weeks in Nicaragua is "nothing but a reflection of increased intervention of the government of the United States in the Central American region."

The official said, "U.S.'s intervention in the region endangers the peace not only of Central America but of the world as a whole."

In his exclusive interview with the People's Korea, Mr. Gorge Huezo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua to Japan, stressed that the escalation of the violence against the Sandinist revolution "have been totally organized, planned and conducted by the American CIA." (See Interview with the Nicaraguan Ambassador on Page 8)

As is widely reported, anti-Sandinista exiles based in Honduras have entered the Nicaraguan territory in an attempt to overthrow the Managua Government. Later, Honduran troops have entered the Nicaraguan territory to back an invasion by supporters of the ousted dictator Somoza.

Nicaragua has accused the United States and Honduras of backing and supporting the rebels based in camps on the Honduran side of the border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Nicaragua said Washington wants to draw Nicaragua into a war against Honduras as a pretext to intervene militarily to depose the Nicaraguan government.

U.S. congressional sources and news reports have linked the invaders to a CIA plan to destabilize Nicaragua. Funds for the destabilization effort have been channeled through U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Negroponte, sources have said.

Meanwhile, Time magazine reported that experts from the CIA and U.S. Army's Southern Command are part of a political committee that's behind hit-and-run attacks on Nicaraguan government from Honduras.

The Americans are part of a "political coordinating committee" that is the brain of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary group, Time reported in its April 4 issue.

Time said John Negroponte, U.S. ambassador to Honduras, is the coordinator of the FDN committee, an alliance of rebels.

Nicaraguan officials have accused the United States of involvement in efforts to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

The Nicaraguan Ambassador to Japan said, "...we know that the leaders of these groups receive direct orders of the Honduran army, which also receives instructions from the U.S. embassy in Honduras."

Mr. Ambassador said the recent visit of Commander Ortega to the DPRK "will make bilateral relations closer."

Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra visited Korea from March 18 to 21. Korea and Nicaragua signed a joint statement and agreement on economic scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

"... The signing of the agreement will bring closer relations between two countries," said the Nicaraguan Ambassador.

SANDINISTA ARMY RESERVISTS PATROL AN AREA OF RURAL NICARAGUA (UPI)

Foreign Parliament Speakers Oppose Seoul as 70th IPU Meeting Venue

A number of parliamentary speakers have expressed opposition to the holding of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Seoul.

Their opposition came in letters to the IPU Secretary Geneal and the President of the council.

Those who have sent such letters include: the Speaker of the National Assembly of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, the President of the Standing Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin, the President of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, the Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Mali, the President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Togo and the President of the People's Council of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Recalling that many other countries of the world do not recognize Seoul's junta and that human rights are ruthlessly violated in south Korea, these letters said that the designation of such a place as a venue of the IPU conference is contrary to the statute of the union and the will of its member nations and, furthermore, this impairs the honour and dignity of the union.

Meanwhile, letters expressing solidarity came to Hwang Jang Yop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, from the President of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Speaker of the Senate of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the President of the National Assembly of the Mali, the President of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo and parliamentary speakers of other countries.

The President of the Assembly of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in his letter said:

Just as the Inter-Parliamentary Union decided on the venue of its conferences by unanimous approval of its member nations, so the forthcoming conference should be convened in a place acceptable to all the member nations. The change of its venue is favorable in view of the interests of the nation itself and its universality and unity.

The Presidnet of the People's National Assembly of the People's Republic of the Congo and parliamentary speakers of other countries demanded venue of the IPU conference be changed.

S. Korean Students Take Anti-Chon Action; 4 Other Universities Involved

Following the March 7 demonstration on the campus of Dongguk University, the first anti-Chon Du Hwan student action since the new school semester began early in March, four other universities' students joined in anti-Chon demonstrations.

Foreign observers here and in Seoul predict that students' protest actions may spread to universities throughout south Korea as a season for struggle has come around.

They say that Seoul's claim that the two-year-old "fifth republic" led by gen. Chon is "stable" does not hold water.

On March 14, students of private Kyung Nam University in Masan, S. Kyongsang Province, scattered on their campus, in Masan College and other places in the city leaflets condemning the south Korean junta for its anti-popular policy and crimes.

Leaflets called upon students and citizens to launch anti-"government" actions.

Many students of the university, including Pak Yong Du, Li Jae Uk and Yu Gyong Ho, under cover of darkness that night reportedly called for a demonstration, distributing some 1,200 anti-Chon handbills around colleges and in the streets of the city.

Police on March 28 arrested two students on charges of violation of the law on assembly and demonstration which bans any form of anti-"government" actions, including a peaceful demonstration and distribution of anti-"government" printed matter.

Students of Seoul's private Sogang University on March 22 staged a demonstration distributing anti-"government" handbills.

At around 12:00 that day when three students distributed handbills calling for protest action, more than 300 students responded to the call.

Three days after the demonstration, police arrested three students, including Kim Sang Uk.

On the same day when Sogang University students staged a demonstration, hundreds of students of Sung Kyun Kwan University, Seoul's private school, vigorously staged a torchlight demonstration, scattering anti-Chon handbills.

Witnesses said that fierce clashes took place between students and riot police firing tear-gas bombs to put down the demonstration.

The demonstration lasted for two hours, the witnesses said.

Demonstrations took place in various places on the campus that day, the witnesses added.

Leaflets called for democratic reforms, including freedom of the press, a free labour movement, abolition of the graduates quota system and release of imprisoned students.

The witnesses said that some 20 students had been taken into custody.

The anti-Chon demonstration took place on March 23, too, on the same university campus.

Meanwhile, students of Seoul's private Soong Jun University unfolded protest action on the morning of March 23 in the auditorium, and scattered some 300 anti-Chon leaflets.

Some 10 students were arrested on charges of violating the law on assembly and demonstration.

Students fight riot police throwing rocks on the campus of Seoul National University on May 28, 1981, as anti-Chon and anti-U.S. demonstrations continued for the second consecutive day. (AP Radiophoto)

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward"

(6)

Chapter Two

Brilliant Image of Preeminent Kimilsungist Thinker and Theoretician

Pledge on Ryongnam Hill

(Continued from the No. 1, 136 of the People's Korea)

On display in the Korean Revolution Museum are innumerable pictures of the great leader President Kim Il Sung giving on-the-spot guidance at factories, farm villages, schools, hospitals, even at houses of people and in various other domains. In these pictures people can see the noble figures of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in his student days personally accompanying the father leader on his trip of on-the-spot guidance and learning from his ideas, leadership methods and lofty virtues.

Indeed, it was not in the quiet study but in the practice of an unprecedentedly arduous and complex revolutionary struggle and on the tens of thousand of long roads he travelled in accompanying the great leader on his trips of on-the-spot guidance that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il saw the realities of Korea and the aspirations and desire of the Korean people, learned the truth of life from them and fully mastered Kimilsungism and the profound revolutionary theory and leadership methods as its applications.

The high determination of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il to carry the cause of Kimilsungism to completion as the master of the Korean revolution can be seen clearly in the many theses including the graduation thesis he wrote in his university days. Always applying the Kimilsungist theory, he wrote his theses from a new point of view and in a creative attitude to break fresh ground in scientific theory, elaborating each of them into a superb piece of Kimilsungist theory.

Thus, he wrote more than ten theses in his university days, including "Let Us Further Strengthen the Unity and Solidarity of Party Members in Thought and Purpose on the Basis of the Leader's Revolutionary Ideas", "It Is the Most Important Duty of the Students to Establish a Revolutionary World Outlook", and "The Position and Role of the County in the Building of Socialism". Upon publication each of them produced a great sensation among the teaching staff and students for the originality and profundity of their contents and the forceful and highly individual style of writing.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il set himself the lofty aim of hastening the communist future when the red glow of Juche would embrace the whole of the earth, and already in his university days, paid deep attention to the world revolution and conducted brilliant ideological and theoretical activities.

One of the many examples of this is the work "On the Characteristics and Aggressive Nature of Modern Imperialism" he wrote while attending the University.

In this work he gave an overall, profound appraisal and analysis of modern imperialism on the basis of the revolutionary theory of great Kimilsungism. Concerning the characteristics of modern imperialism the book says:

"...Modern imperialism is an imperialism based not on simple monopoly capitalism but on state monopoly capitalism, resting not on old but on new colonialism, being reorganized finally under US leadership with imperialist states existing on an unequal footing, and rapidly declining and floundering in its death-bed struggle rather than growing and strengthening."

This is indeed an excellent proposition. This classical formulation on the characteristics of modern imperialism gave clear answers to the practical questions such as: What is the politico-economic basis of modern imperialism?, what is the change taking place in colonial domination which is an integral part of imperialism? and what are the signs that point to the disturbed mutual relations between the imperialists? It also gave full clarification to the historical position of modern imperialism that is awaiting its fate like the setting sun.

In this work he not only gave scientifically perfect answers to the questions on modern imperialism which the academic world was awaiting earnestly at the time, but also politically, ideologically and theoretically clarified the strategy and tactics of the revolution and the line of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in our time and made a great contribution to the world revolutionary movement.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who mastered great Kimilsungism completely in his student days and has acquired an extraordinary capacity to carry it into practice with skill.

Undying Light of Leadership

From the moment when he took charge of all the Party and state affairs to assist the respected President Kim Il Sung, the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il has worked energetically with great zeal and enthusiasm and unfailing vigour to accomplish the cause of Kimilsungism and add to its ideological and theoretical contents.

In the daytime he pays visits to many different units to inspect and give advices on their work, presides over consultative meetings of officials from different fields of activity, meets and gives valuable instructions to a large number of visitors, and at night he goes through many work reports and information from lower units, and even touches up education material, editorials and articles of the Party paper and manuscripts of literary works until daybreak.

From the memorable dawn when he set foot on the soil of Korea with the sky blazing red with the rising sun, he has greeted so many dawns after spending sleepless nights studying, contemplating and directing work.

The dawns of Korea that witness the legendary greatness of human energy and the dawns of Juche Korea that harbinger a great change — tens of thousands of such dawns are added to move up the hour of dawn for the brilliant future of Kimilsungism.

Because he believes that he should devote himself body and soul to the work of realization and completion of the great cause of Kimilsungism, he always works without rest with high, indefatigable energy banishing waves of fatigue.

They say that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is working day and night without sleeping or resting. So even the officials who are his close assistants do not know when he rests and when he takes his meals. Every time they see him, the noble leader, they sincerely want him to rest even for a moment. But the bright light streaming through the windows of his office goes on shining dazzlingly night after night.

The undying light of his office in the building of the Party centre can be likened to the light of faithfulness to the great leader burning in his heart; it is the light of beacon enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure of Kimilsungism and leading it to a brilliant victory.

In spite of the pressure of Party and state work, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il gets a good grasp of the urgent ideological and theoretical tasks posed by the time and the revolution and sums up and generalizes the experiences of the practical struggle for the achievement of the cause of Kimilsungism. Through unceasing ideological and theoretical activities, he enriches these experiences.

He has already published scores of immortal works such as "Let Us Establish the Monolithic Ideological System More Firmly throughout the Party and Society", "On Bringing About a New Upswing in Socialist Construction by Improving the Methods of Party Work and Stepping Up the Three Revolutions", "Let Us Produce More Revolutionary Works of Literature Required by Our Socialist Reality", and "On the Central Tasks of Party Work for the Current Year".

But it is a pity that these valuable works have not yet been introduced to the world public in translation owing to his great modesty.

I have been told that he always regards himself as a soldier who carries out the honourable tasks assigned to him by the great leader and simply as a member of the Kimilsungist Party, and thus he refuses himself publicity and forbids his ideological and theoretical achievements to be known to the public.

During my recent visit to Korea, I became acquainted with some writings of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il by the help of Korean comrades. All of them contain elaborate propositions, iron logic and profound theoretical substance inspiring people with strength, courage and confidence, and they are run through with many original theories I have never heard or known.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has made a truly great and historic contribution to the development of the ideology and theory of Kimilsungism.

Speaking of his ideological and theoretical achievements, I cannot but mention, before anything else, the fact that he has carried out the historic task of formulating the structural system and characteristics of the revolutionary ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said that the revolutionary thinking of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is "... in short, a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche."

"In other words, it is a comprehensive system of the Juche idea and the theory and methods of revolution and construction elucidated by this idea".

This is indeed a brilliant formulation.

It is a synthesis of extraordinary ideological and theoretical wisdoms. It elucidates the structural system and characteristics of the thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung in such a clever way by only a few words that it makes all the substance and profound meaning of the President's thinking clear for all to understand, although it is so inclusive that ordinarily it could not be exhausted even by hundreds of books.

It is not so easy, and not everyone is able, to formulate the revolutionary ideas and theories created by the leader of the working class and to define their characteristic features.

This is a historical mission which no one can perform but an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has a more thorough grasp of the leader's revolutionary ideas than anyone else and is fully acquainted with them.

To look back on the past, the revolutionary thoughts of Marx were formulated as Marxism by Lenin and Lenin's revolutionary ideas as Leninism by Stalin. Thus, Marxism and Leninism as the leading ideas of the revolution representing the epochs of pre-monopoly capitalism and imperialism were turned into a weapon for the emancipation of the working class and oppressed working masses.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the gifted thinker and theoretician of Kimilsungism, is the only person who could carry out the great task of formulating the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of the working class and the great sun of the oppressed people throughout the world in our time, the great ideas which hold the highest and brilliant place in the history of human thoughts.

With the formulation of the revolutionary thinking of the great leader President Kim Il Sung as a comprehensive system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche and the clarification of its basic features, it has become clearer that great Kimilsungism is the only correct idea guiding the development of our time towards independence and a sure guarantee has been created for its permanent glorification.

This is a historic event of immeasurably great significance in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as well as in the revolutionary struggle of all peoples of the world for independence.

On the basis of formulating the revolutionary thinking of the respected President Kim Il Sung as a system of the idea, theory and methods of Juche, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il created the theory on the modelling of the whole society after the Juche idea.

It is a common knowledge that the respected President Kim Il Sung summed up the huge, complex tasks arising in the building of socialism and communism as the ideological and material fortresses and put forward the great idea of conquering these fortresses.

This is a great strategic idea which illumined for the first time in history the general goal and tasks for the complete realization of the independence of the popular masses.

In order to promote the building of communism successfully it is important to put forward a definite fighting slogan and programme in the efforts to attain the general goal and tasks.

This important ideological and theoretical task has been splendidly solved precisely by the programme of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea which the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il clarified for the first time.

A large part of his ideological and theoretical activities is occupied by the theory on the building of the Kimilsungist Party.

From the first day when he took charge of Party work, he concentrated his theoretical quest and meditation especially on the question of Party building, and has further deepened and developed the theory on Party building in line with the requirements of the new stage where the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea is the order of the day.

He gave profound, encyclopaedic answers to all problems concerning Party building and Party work including the problem on the basis, central goals and ways of the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system, the problem of establishing the Party's unitary leadership system, the problem of modelling the whole Party on the Juche idea and turning it into a party of cadres, the problem on the fundamental principles and ways of strengthening Party leadership, and the problem of innovating the system and methods of Party work.

Thus, a great guideline has been given to the revolutionary peoples for building the most revolutionary and militant party and strengthening it as an invincible force, and the right path has been shown them to carry on the revolutionary struggle and construction work victoriously under the guidance of the leader.

Thanks to the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Kimilsungist revolutionary theories on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have also been developed and enriched.

In order to step up the three revolutions, he set forth the policy of launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, clarified the essential substance of this movement and gave scientific answers to all questions of principle arising in organizing and guiding it.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in Korea is a mass movement which has deepened and developed the widely known Chollima Workteam Movement to a new higher stage.

This movement correctly reflects the essential requirements of the revolution for pushing forward the three revolutions more vigorously as a mass movement to ensure the early solution of the problem of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society and fu... ther consolidating the material and technical foundations of socialism and thus to achieve the complete victory of socialism and, further, take the two fortresses of communism once and for all.

Since Comrade Kim Jong Il set forth the policy of launching the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement vigorously and gave all-round, scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions arising in organizing, expanding and developing this movement, a wide road was opened up for accelerating the three revolutions and the principles and methods to be adopted by the working-class party in the guidance of the mass movement were indicated with greater clarity.

In the ideological and theoretical achievements made by the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il a salient place is occupied by his theory on revolutionary literature and art.

(Continued on page 3)

Happy, Worthy Life of Miners in DPRK

Mr. Kim Jong Il gives on-the-spot guidance at the Komdok Mine

(Continued from page 2)

His theory on literature and art is a brilliant embodiment of the Juche-based ideas on literature and art of the respected President Kim Il Sung, and the nucleus of this theory lies in his idea and theory on communist humanics.

He had made a critical analysis of all existing works of literature and art, and studied and contemplated for a long time to find out ways of eliminating the mannerist shortcomings of literature and art and bringing about a complete change in our literature and art as the model of revolutionary literature and art of our time. And at last, he created new principles of aesthetics and communist humanics based on the Juche philosophy, thus laying the foundation stones of the science of literature and art guaranteeing a big revolution in all fields of literary and art practice.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said:

"Our revolutionary literature, unlike the hitherto-existing literature, is a Juche-oriented humanics, new communist humanics, which fully embodies the fundamental requirements of the Juche idea for putting man in the centre of all thinking and placing everything in the service of man."

Juche-based humanics! What a great idea, and how original it sounds!

The previous theories on literature and art which served as the guiding principle for centuries, only generally proposed depicting the beautiful and noble aspects of human beings, but they failed to shed light on the fundamental requirements of revolutionary literature for the political and ideological representation of human beings.

Only the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il who brilliantly applies the Juche philosophy which says man is the master of everything and man decides everything, was capable of advancing the idea that literature should become humanics depicting living man and should create the typical man of our revolutionary age by truthfully reflecting life and struggle.

This superb idea implies that literature and art should portray not the physical life of man but the living man who values political integrity and strives for an independent and creative life.

Further, it is the original idea that literature and art should make heroes not of human beings in general but of working people who create history as the central figures of society and create patterns of revolutionaries, models of communists.

This is not a supplementation to a certain aspect of the previous theories on literature and art or the development and perfection of a part of their contents, but a complete innovation of the fundamental principles of the science of literature and art through the application of Kimilsungism. Thus, it is an undying contribution.

The seed theory occupies an eminent place in the literary and art theories of the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The seed theory strikes out a new line in the history of the literary and art theories of the world.

In the previous theories on literature and art the debates on an evaluations of literary and art creation went mainly by theme, idea, subject matter and other concepts.

With the development of Marxist-Leninist theories on literature and art, the questions of partisanship and ideological content were stressed in particular among these concepts, but no guiding theory capable of working a radical change in the practice of literary and art creation appeared in any country.

The dear Comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the profound idea that the seed is the ideological core determining the life of a work and that only when the seed is correctly seized can the ideological content of the work be ensured and also its artistical representation be performed well.

With the creation of this seed theory the problem of the cores of works has been solved for the first time in the history of literary and art theories, cores which unite all elements of representation in a whole, quicken the budding of literary and art creation and bring the beautiful flowers of works into full blossom.

The greatness of this theory lies in ensuring the philosophical nature of works by making it possible to find out their ideological cores originally quested after in the creative practice and grasped in life, thus revealing the secret of making all of the works success.

As a result of the brilliant application of this outstanding seed theory, the literary and art works of Korea have today risen to such a high artistic level and become perfect masterpieces getting a firm grip on the hearts of people and contributing greatly to the ideological education of the masses.

All this is but a negligible part and the roughest outline of the services rendered by the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il for the development of the ideas and theory of Kimilsungism.

His ideological and theoretical activities cover all spheres including socialist economic construction, cultural construction, science and educational work, the press and publication, military domain, and international affairs, and the Kimilsungist ideas and theories about them are developed and enriched.

The sagacious leader Comrade Kim Jong Il is indeed a great, unequalled thinker and theorefician of Kimilsungism.

(To be continued)

Today, miners in the DPRK lead happy and worthy lives under the boundless affection and care of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

In accordance with the Government's policy of giving priority to the mining industries over the manufacturing industries, many small, medium and large mines have been developed and existing mines rebuilt or expanded to add greatly to the production of coal, iron ore and various nonferrous mineral ores.

The DPRK has a mountainous topography with mountains representing 50 percent of its territory. She is rich in iron ore resources, and her developed mining industry satisfies the demands of ferrous metallurgy for raw materials. Iron ore is mined in many parts of the country and its deposit is estimated at several billion tons.

She abounds in lead, zinc, copper and other nonferrous metals including light metals, and rare metals, bauxite, magnesium and other light metals essential for modern industry. Light metal resources such as alunite and cyanide have recently been discovered, which offers a promising prospect for the development of light metal industry.

President Kim Il Sung stated at the Sixth Congress of the WPK:

"Rapidly developing the mining industry and keeping it definitely ahead of the manufacturing industries is a fundamental principle of economic construction; this is the basic factor in the maximum use of the production capacities already created in different branches of the national economy and in planned increase in production."

It is necessary for the DPRK Government to solve before anything else the problems of raw materials, fuel and power more satisfactorily by using her domestic resources.

If nonferrous metals production is developed at a fast tempo, the DPRK's industries can be developed in a many-sided way and technical progress of the economy can be realized. And also if it is done so, it can firmly ensure the independence of the national economy in realizing the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy. Therefore in the past time, the DPRK Government attached great importance to the exploitation of nonferrous metals resources and concentrated all her

Particularly, it is necessary for strengthening economic cooperation and exchange between the DPRK and many countries and for further developing trade.

In this context, President Kim Il Sung called the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in August, 1982. At the meeting he set forth the task to produce 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals annually by 1988. The immediate target is to produce one million tons within two or three years.

Therefore, President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il pay special attention to the workers, technicians, office employees and leading functionaries in the extracting industries and gave great affection and warm care to them.

In the DPRK, man is considered as more valuable than machines or facilities. Health care and safety of miners, heavy labor receive primary attention from President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

All the mines are fully provided with safety facilities or buildings to protect workers' health. The workers are well fed, well clothed and well housed.

Introduced here is an instance of the Komdok Mine:

The Komdok Mine is a leading nonferrous mineral-producer of the DPRK. It is located in Tanchon county, South Hamgyong Province and at the same time a good place to live in and work.

Under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il, the per year output of the Komdok Mine increased over 6.2 times its level 20 years ago. President Kim Il Sung gave on the-spot-guidance to this mine in 1961, and its dressing capability and handling quantity rose six times during the same period.

About 200 *ri* (one *ri* is approximately 400 meters.) from the sea coast of Tanchon, the mine sprawls over a wide area 2,000 meters above the sea level.

The Komdok district is also "Kumkol (gold valley)," because of huge deposits of underground resources.

The name "Kumkol" is made by President Kim Il Sung personally.

The Komdok Mine was developed more than 500 years ago, as a colliery. Its extensive exploration was begun from the beginning of 1931 by the Japanese imperialists who were running amuck to colonize Korea and to invade the Chinese Continent. The Japanese excavated a large amount of nonferrous metals.

In 1943 alone, their plunder reached 79,000 tons of nonferrous minerals.

It was after liberation that Komdok became a mine of the Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung gave the programmatic teachings on a total of over 240 occasions to the Komdok miners, telling them to become a model for the whole country.

There is a heartwarming story.

It was at the party which was arranged in honor of President Kim Il Sung's 60th birthday. On the occasion, he looked for a well-wisher from Komdok, asking who came from Komdok. When the Komdok miner rose from his seat, he personally poured out wine for him, saying that he should do a big job, "Why is the seated away from me? Let him come a little bit closer."

President Kim Il Sung drank a toast for the health of the working class of the Komdok Mine.

Mr. Kim Jong Il called at Komdok on July 1, 1975. Then he unhesitatingly grasped miners' hands stained with full mine dust, saying that he came because he wanted to see miners work in a stall.

He gave the concrete teachings for developing further the Komdok Mine in accordance with the plan of President Kim Il Sung, inspecting many places of the mine.

Today since the mine was expanded into the General Komdok Mining Enterprise, with all its operations modernized. Tunnelling, transport and dressing have been mechanized and partly automated with the introduction of a remote control system.

In every pit of the mine, hazard-prevention facilities are installed with an artificial sun.

Cultural and welfare facilities including the Kumkol Cultural Hall, and well-provided four or five-story apartments stand side by side in the Komdok workers' district.

The mining population benefits from a number of nurseries and schools of various levels from kindergarten to Komdok technical college.

There are many repatriates from who have won citations, including the Orders of Labour, the Orders of National Flag and Merited Medals.

The Komdok Mine has presently two ore dressing plants. A third station's construction is underway.

US Scenario: Nuking Pyongyang For World War—"Team Spirit" Exercises

1. Stated will of the U.S. to strike the DPRK

a. Jan. 16 Pentagon paper Fiscal 1984-88 Defense Guidance envisioning American nuclear attacks on the DPRK in the event of what the Americans allege "Russian thrusts"into the Middle East.

b. U.S. army chief of staff Gen. Meyer's reconfirmation of the American readiness to use nuclear weapons in renewal of hostilities.

c. March 27 Pentagon secret paper envisioning a 125-day world war scenario in which it is alleged that the DPRK would strike the south within 16 days of the so-called Russian moves into Iran--this should be logicall viewed as meaning American strikes of the DPRK following the Americaninvasion of Iran.

d. the Feb. 18 order of Chon Du Hwan to the misleading board of unification to complete studies of abolishing the nationalized possession of land and building in north and distributing them again to landlords and capitalists.

e. the Japanese readiness to blockade the Korea Strait in case of a contingency as part of an independent military action.

f. the American plan to carry out the effective mining of the same Korea Strait without consultations with the Japanese and the south Koreans.

**No other country than Korea has the right to close Korean Strait.

g. Chon Du Hwan's willingness to move into the north as an American shock brigade chief.

2. Largest-scale nuclear-attack exercises "Team Spirit"

a. commitment of nuclear weapons and their vehicles including B-52s, F-15s, F-16s, F-111s and A-10s.

b. the deployment of neutron-warheaded Lance missiles and nuclear cannons.

c. the presence of a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise and nuclear-powered submarines to form nuclear carrier battle groups as task force of the 7th Fleet.

d. the mobilization of all the available most-advanced conventional and nuclear weapons including the above-mentioned.

e. the largest number of combat personnel involved in the joint exercises--nearly 200,000 in all--five or six times those of comparable American or NATO nuclear-warfare exercises carried out to counterattack what the Americans term "Eastern strikes."

f. the targets of the exercise cover the whole of the DPRK, economic, civilian and military, aimed at total devastation.

g. the exercises envision the use of the nuclear weapons already stockpiled in south Korea whose combined yield is 1,000 times as destructive as a Hiroshima-type A-bomb.

h. the landing operations and saturation bombings form key highlights of the exercises which presuppose operations against the DPRK.

**Landing operations and saturation bombings can be considered to be the most flagrant and provocative of the games.

3. Trilateral military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

a. Japanese premier Nakasone's visit to Seoul and Washington in January last, whose key outcome is the military link of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul for a three-way military alliance.

c. the American-Japanese joint studies of concerted military action in case of what the Americans term Korean contingencies.

d. joint military exercises between the armed forces of the United States and Japan, including the three services.

e. almost without exception, these American-Japanese joint war games precede or follow immediately the similar American-south Korean war games.

f. special course on Korean War battles at the army war college of the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force.

g. frequent visits to south Korea of Japanese military officials for the purpose of inspecting possible Japanese military role in south Korea.

h. the Nakasone-Chon Du Hwan agreement on viewing the security of south Korea and Northeast as vital to Japan.

i. Chon's declaration that south Korea is the forward bulwark in defense of the United States and Japan.

j. Washington has military treaties both with Japan and south Korea which use American-made weapons and follow American strategic policy needs.

4. Tempting situation for American military strategists

a. the nearness of the Korean Peninsula to the Soviet Union as the two countries share the land borders, although Eastern Europe stands between the Soviet Union and Western Europe.

b. the DPRK is non-nuclear and not a member of any Warsaw type military bloc, while East European countries host Soviet forces and have nuclear weapons on their soil.

**The Americans expect no nuclear retaliation from the DPRK in case of an American nuclear assault on it.

c. prior ally approval or consent may be required in using nuclear weapons in Europe, whereas in Korea and other parts of the Far East, the United States can use nuclear weapons whenever necessary without consultations either with the Japanese or the south Koreans.

d. contrary to the European case, no peace dialogue exists in Korea where technically speaking a state of war continues with frequent skirmishes taking place across the DMZ.

e. highly inhibitive is the use of nuclear weapons against the same whites in Europe, while that against the colored Asians causes no prick of conscience.

**This was demonstrated in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, while the nefarious Hitler Nazi Germay was free from any nuclear holocaust, despite its towering crimes against humanity.

Full-Scale Rehearsal of War in "Team Spirit '83": Analysis

The on-going American-south Korean military exercises "Team Spirit '83," planned to continue by the middle of April, has entered a full-dress stage, as the military tension on the Korean Peninsula has been further aggravated to the extreme point in which a nuclear-shooting war may be unleashed any moment.

Forming the backdrop of the war games are the rapidly developed moves to complete a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance with almost all the ultra-new weapons introduced into south Korea for an attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The joint war games are never "defensive" as the American claim.

The whole of the exercises bespeaks that it is a full-dress rehearsal of a new aggressive war against the DPRK from air, land and sea—three dimensional warfare.

WAR EXERCISE

The distinctive aspect of the current "Team Spirit '83" exercise is the presence of a nuclear-driven attack flattop Enterprise, its first Far Eastern cruise in 8 years, carrying F14, E2C, S3A anti-submarine aircraft.

It is an evidence of the exercises as three-dimentional war exercises.

As such, the exercises involve the largest-scale landing, bombing and firing drilling with participation of B52 bombers of the U.S. strategic Air Force from Guam and most of fighters and bombers from U.S. AFBs in the Asian and Pacific region.

Particularly, with a nuclear powered attack carrier Enterprise (76,500t) came to Far East after 8 years' absence, the landing operation codenamed "Valiant Flex", was staged on the coast near Pohang on Mar. 15.

The firing exercise carried out, involving 40% of U.S. Seventh Fleet power.

In this connection it should be recalled that there are nearly 1,000 nuclear weapons stockpiled in south Korea.

Given the remarks of U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Meyer on the readiness to use nuclear weapons whenever deemed necessary, the presence of B52 bombers, Enterprise and Midway constitute a real threat of nuclear war against the DPRK.

With the joint war games in their second stage the Americans and the south Koreans waged electronic warfare exercises, air defense drill and ground attack exercise.

The largest-scale amphibious landing exercise "Valiant Flex" aiming at the aggressive war against the DPRK conducted on Mar. 15 on the East Coast of Pohang, south Korea.

DEVELOPMENT OF U.S.-JAPAN-SOUTH KOREA INTEGRATION

The "Team Spirit '83" exercises assume particularly dangerous aspects as Japanese premier Nakasone virtually moved to set up the three-way alliance and declared this country's plan to blockade four straits of Korea, Soya, Tsugaru, Tsushima in time of emergency as an unsinkable carrier for the U.S.

Moreover, joint studies of contingencies in Northeast Asia have been undertaken by U.S. and Japan since last year, to deal with their joint operations in Korea.

The U.S. military command in Japan Air Marshal Charles Donnely told on Nov. 11, 1981 that he hoped Japan would allow the Americans to use transportation, airports and port facilities in case of contingency as during the Korean War 1950s.

The use includes Japanese Self-Defense Forces bases.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinbarger met with Japanese Minister of State for Defense Ohmura in Washington on Jun. 29, 1981, requesting Japanese cooperation to use rear support as "supply", "repair" and "transportation".

The actual cooperation between U.S. and Japan was demonstrated in the joint military exercise, held from Jan. 25 to 30 just before the "Team Spirit '83"; the exercise involved 12 warships from each sides.

Among them were the strongest nuclear-powered attack carrier Enterprise.

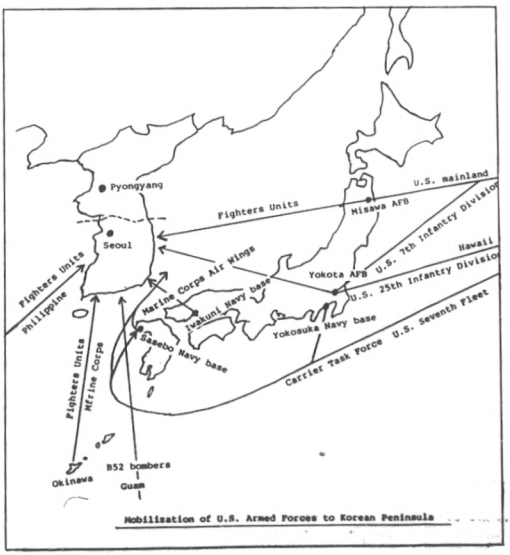
Also before the U.S.-Japan joint anti-submarine exercise, Japan's Air Self-Defense Force held a joint air drill with B52 bombers flown from Guam.

One of the most important highlights of the "Team Spirit '83," the largest-scale amphibious landing and major weapons delivery exercises, conducted on Mar. 15 on the East Coast and in a central forward area of south Korea, climaxing the second stage of the war game, remind us of Inchon landing operations staged by MacArthur during the Korean War in 1950.

The Inchon landing operation amounted to nearly 70,000 sailors and marines and nearly 1,000 aircrafts, while the current landing exercise "Valiant Flex" involved 27,000 U.S. combat personnel and, about 200 aircraft including B52 and F15 plus more than 50 warships such as Enterprise and Midway.

The Inchon operation is a joke to the Pohang operation in terms of firepower and mobility.

REPLAY OF INCHON LANDING OPERATION



Mobilization of U.S. Armed Forces to Korean Peninsula

"Defense Guideline For Fiscal 1985-1989"

Rodong Sinmun on March 27 prints a commentary analyzing the "Defense Guideline For Fiscal 1985 -1989" recently worked out by the U.S. Defense Department. The author of the commentary notes that U.S. imperialists scheme to allocate nearly 2,000,000 million dollars, for military expenses in this fiscal period, or two times the figure of the present fiscal year.

This war plan reflecting the frenzy of sabreratlers, advocates of "strength", fully reveals the true color of the U.S. imperialist, the chieftain of aggression and war, and clearly shows how frantically they are hastening preparations for a global war.

Pointing out that to realize world supremacy by "strength" is the invariable design of U.S. imperialism, the commentary says that this design has become more unscrupulous than ever before since the emergence of the Reagan administration.

The commentary continues:

The U.S. imperialists audaciously connect all parts of the world with the "vital interests of the United States", raying that they would not stop short of any scale and any form of war to "defend" them and are spurring on preparations for war.

The "Defense Guideline For Fiscal 1985–1989" stresses the need to increase the maneuverability and preparedness of the U.S. forces, their headquarters and means of war for "victory" in all kinds of war— conventional and nuclear war, local and global war. This throws full light on the sinister design of U.S. imperialism to wind up as soon and possible preparations to start a war of any kind and any moment.

Due to their war moves, the international situation has become very tense and world peace and security are seriously endangered.

The Korean Peninsula is the most volatile point that may light the fuse of a large-scale global war.

Declaring south Korea the "frontline of the U.S. strategy", the U.S. imperialists are seeking an ignition-point in Korea.

It is for this purpose that they are frantically hurrying up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south-Korea tripartite military alliance, drastically beefing up their aggression forces in and around south Korea and staging war exercises one after another.

The U.S. imperialists persistently scheme to ignite another war in Korea, and spread its flames to the vast area of Asia and the world.

Check U.S. New War Moves, Defend World Peace

Pyongyang Times on Mar. 12 carried an editorial titled "Check and Frustrate U.S. Imperialists' New War Moves and Safeguard World Peace."

Follows the full text of the editorial.

Pyongyang Times is an English-daily published in the DPRK.

Imperialism is guilty of so many ferocious crimes against mankind.

Two world wars and terrible destruction and genocide consequent on these wars were all carried out by imperialism.

History of such crimes is repeated by US imperialism.

U.S. Policy Threat to Peace, Security

The present international situation is very complex and tense. Everywhere in the world the danger of war is growing perilous and peace and security is exposed to a serious threat. Now a serious problem is raised before humanity – a new war or peace. Such situation which causes grave apprehensions of the peace-loving people throughout the world is entirely due to the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war.

This policy has become more undisguised since the appearance of the Reagan regime.

Reagan calls for the "reconstruction of a powerful America" and "supremacy of strength." He tries to achieve a world domination by the method of war. The present reactionary ruling circles of the United States are arrogant enough to declare that many regions of the world are of "vital interest to the United States" and they will wage any war at any place to defend it. The US imperialists are frantically perpetrating armed intervention, subversion, and sabotage against the non-aligned countries, developing countries, resorting to arms in repressing the people's liberation struggle, stepping up preparations of war against the socialist countries, forming the aggressive military blocs and are bent on seizing the major areas of resources and strategic importance.

The US imperialists have already worked out a huge "war potential buildup plan," particularly a "general strategic nuclear weapons development plan", to carry them into execution. They decided to use 230,000 million dollars for military purposes in FY 1984. 30,000 million dollars more than in the present fiscal year. In the five years to come, it is planned that 1,600,000 million dollars will be used in war preparations. Particularly, in accordance with a "nuclear war plan", they are vigorously pushing forward the "modernization scheme on nuclear-striking force" and are obsessed with the exploitation and production of N-bombs, MX missiles and other nuclear weapons, and means of their transportation. Now their deployment schedules are being promoted.

A huge plan for the mobilization of manpower and equipment has been worked out so that a war can be started simultaneously in different parts of the world, new divisions are formed and deployed and tremendous war materiel is prepared.

Danger of War in Korea, Other Places

The US imperialists' global strategy is precisely a strategy of "strength" and a war strategy and everything is geared to it in the United States. The present US ruling circles are going to pull the trigger on a new world war.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialists are working more overtly to unleash a new war particularly in Korea."

The US imperialists are trying to keep a firm hold on south Korea as the last colonial stronghold in Asia and a point of strategic importance which is linked up with the continent, with a view to realizing their aggressive ambition.

They are making desperate efforts to trigger off a new war in Korea, raving that the Korean Peninsula is a "point of vital importance" in the execution of the US global strategy and a "test ground of showdown of strength" in the 80's. In recent years they have beefed up their aggressive armed forces in a big way in south Korea and its vicinity. They have deployed a large number of nuclear weapons and other destructive kinds of weapons in south Korea and are now scheming to introduce N-bombs and new field nuclear missiles. Literally, south Korea has turned into a huge arsenal and a nuclear war base.

The strategic deployment of US troops stationed in south Korea, the puppet army and the aggressive troops and various types of war means in its vicinity was completed so that military operation against our Republic can be carried out at any time, and war games against the northern half of our Republic are taking place every day. The "Team Spirit 83" exercise, a "test war" against our Republic, shows that their preparations for a new war are nearing completion. In fact, the "Team Spirit 83" is an aggressive and provocative military action out growing the bound of war game.

The US war policy in Korea and Asia has become more dangerous with the promotion of its moves to form the US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance. The formation of this alliance constitutes one of their basic policies in their Asian and global strategy.

The alliance is a tool of collective armed intervention against our people, and further, to invade the Asian countries. The aim the US imperialists are pursuing in the formation of this alliance is to hasten the rearmament and remilitarization of Japan full of ambition for overseas expansion, drag it largely into the execution of their strategy toward Korea and Asia and in particular, to make Asians fight themselves in Korea through its involvement in a new Korean war.

The Japanese reactionaries, taking advantage of this, intend to realize their wild aim to reinvade Asia, their old dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and stretch out, first of all, their tentacles of overseas aggression towards south Korea. Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone even put forward a "plan to blockade the Korean Strait" and openly clamoured that Japan would make the Korean Peninsula the theatre of its operation. Advocating the theory of turning Japanese Islands into "unsinkable aircraft carrier," he is also trying to step up remilitarization and convert Japan into a base of nuclear war against Korea and the Asian countries. In actuality, Japanese militarism has shown itself to be a dangerous aggression force in Asia.

The said tripartite military alliance has started functioning and the army, navy and air forces of the United States, Japan and south Korea have entered a stage of joint operation against us. All the structures and means of war in south Korea, Japan, Pacific Ocean and US mainland are in full activity, aiming at our Republic. And the situation in the Korean Peninsula is strained and there is a danger of war of aggression breaking out at any moment.

If war breaks out in Korea, it will not be confined to a local war but spread to a world war.

Then, world peace and security will be disturbed and mankind will suffer another holocaust of war.

The Middle East zone, a major oil-producing area in the world and a zone of strategical importance, is turning into a seat of another large-scale war.

The US imperialists regard the Middle East zone as an area affecting their "vital interests." They declared bluntly that they would not hesitate to start war if it were for US "concessions". From this, they concentrate huge armed forces on this area to exacerbate the situation there. They declared that the vast zone including many countries in the Indian Ocean, the Middle East and Africa was their military operational region and set up the "Central Command" with the aggressive army with 230,000 regulars. This means that they openly have launched into the direct armed intervention in this area. The US imperialists who instigated Zionists to perpetrate the bestial war of aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, are making preparations for a new war of aggression against the Arab people.

They increase their political and military assistance to South African racists and impel them towards taking action against the national-liberation struggle of the Namibian people and perpetrate military threat and armed intervention against the frontline nations.

They are intensifying their direct armed intervention in the righteous struggle of the Salvadoran people against the pro-American reactionary regime of dictatorship in Central America, as well as the military threat, subversive activities and espionage against the progressive countries – socialist Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada, etc.

The US imperialists are stepping up new war preparations in Europe. Their manoeuvres to reinforce nuclear armed forces in a big way in this region are heightening tensions there to the extreme.

Their policy of aggression and war is becoming more reckless with each passing day. Owing to this, international tensions are being aggravated and the danger of a new world war is growing still further. The Reagan regime of the United States consists of a group of fanatic believers in "strength" and nefarious war maniacs who surpass their predecessors. They are on the rampage to impose the scourge of new war upon mankind. It is none other than the US imperialists who disturb world peace and hamper the people's cause of *chajusong*.

Imperialism means precisely aggression and war.

Its brigandish nature finds concentric expression in US imperialism. The history of US imperialism is run through with bloody aggression, plunder and war against the peoples of other countries. The US imperialists are the biggest international exploiter, plunderer and the prime mover of aggression and war.

Their policy of aggression and war is assuming more brigandish and adventurous and craftier nature today when they are on the decline and confronted with serious crisis.

The change in the aggressive methods of the imperialists does never mean any change in their nature. Their balderdash about "peace", "security" and "friendship" is designed to cover up their policy of aggression, intervention and war and deceive the people.

The US imperialists are going downhill. But, because of their unchangeable aggressive nature, they are still nursing a wild dream of conquering the peoples of other countries and dominating the world.

Need to Strengthen Anti-U.S. Campaign

In order to prevent a new war, defend peace and security and advance the just cause of the world's people for national liberation, independent development and progress, it is necessary, first of all, to strengthen the struggle against the US imperialists. Peace is hardly thinkable apart from the struggle against US imperialism, the prime disturber of peace. The imperialists never make a gift of peace.

In order to check and frustrate the US imperialists' policy of aggression and war and defend world peace and security a vigorous anti-US struggle should be waged on a worldwide scale and the US imperialists be isolated and weakened out and out. The anti-war, peace movement now going on extensively in many countries of the world is dealing a heavy blow at the US imperialists. It is urgently needed for all the peaceloving people the world over to turn out in the anti-US, and anti-war and peace struggles.

We should put up a vigorous struggle to check and frustrate the US imperialists' manoeuvres for military aggrandisement and war preparations everywhere they stretch out their tentacles of aggression. We should also fight to abolish their military bases in other countries, withdraw their troops and nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction deployed in other countries, dissolve military blocs, create and expand nuclear-free and peace zones in many regions of the world and realize universal and complete disarmament.

The peoples of all countries should firmly maintain *chajusong*. This is an important way of preventing the danger of new world war and defending peace.

If the world's people take the road of independence, not following the US imperialists, the latter will be isolated and cannot unleash an aggressive war at will. Then favourable conditions will be created for the maintaining of world peace.

The US imperialists are setting up their faithful stooges as the shock troop for aggression. They include the Japanese militarists, the south Korean puppet clique, the Israeli Zionists and the South African racists.

Opposing these faithful "allies" and henchmen of the US imperialists is important part of struggle for isolating and weakening the US imperialists.

Solidarity of Broad Anti-Imperialist, Peace Forces

In order to wage an effective struggle to oppose the war policy of the US imperialists and safeguard world peace and security, it is important to strengthen the solidarity of the broad anti-imperialist, peace forces and to form an anti-US united front. When the world's peace-loving people are firmly united, the US imperialists can be notably isolated and weakened and an overwhelming superiority of the anti-war, peace forces be attained. Particularly important in expanding the anti-US, peace struggle is to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of the non-aligned countries with an absolute majority of world population, vast and abundant natural resources. The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist and anti-war and peace force of our era.

Peace in Korea and Asia is closely connected with that of the world.

The struggle of the Korean and Asian peoples against US imperialism is a link in the whole chain of the struggle of the world's people against war and for peace.

As long as the US imperialists exert their evil influence on Asia there is no freedom nor peace in this continent.

The Korean people are now unfolding a vigorous struggle for the withdrawal of US armed forces from south Korea and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, holding aloft the banner of anti-US and independence. The peaceloversthe world over extend positive support to our struggle. This is a great encouragement to our people. The trend of anti-US and independence is increasing in Japan and other Asian countries.

If the US imperialists keep clinging to the war moves against the Korean and Asian people, they will only accelerate their own isolation and ruination.

The cause of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle of the world's people is just and sure to win.

The Korean people will fight on energetically against the US imperialists' aggression and war policy and for a durable world peace in firm unity with the people of the socialist, non-aligned and third world countries and the entire peace-loving people of the world.

A Story of a Korean Youth Here

On Feb. 4, two years ago, a short article was carried by a Japanese newspaper on a youth who burnt himself to death.

He was a Korean resident in Japan. He was deeply concerned about his job. His three elder sisters were naturalized in Japan. He was in trouble.

The article carried by the Japanese paper didn't touch upon the situation in which he was placed.

A reporter of The People's Korea visited his bereaved family recently. Follows an interview with his bereaved family:

* * *

It was in 1963, 20 years ago, that Pak Yong Ja, Kyong Ja, Gwang Ja and Myong Nam (pseudonym) moved to Kanagawa Prefecture from Shizuoka.

These sisters and brother had lost their parents four years ago, when they came to Kanagawa. After that, Yong Ja and Kyong Ja supported their sisters and brother in place of their parents.

These two sisters had no skill at all so that they were unable to find good jobs to earn a high income. They became hostesses. As they heard that they were able to earn much money in Kanagawa than in Shizuoka, they came to Shizuoka.

In their job, their nationality did not matter. They did not need to have special skill.

In place of their parents they worked hard in order to support their sisters and brother.

Naturalization

They were not interested in "living as Koreans."

They used Japanese names and turned their eyes away from "Korea." They tried not to think of the fact that they were Koreans.

After a while they forgot their father's last words – "After my death, all of you should return to the DPRK." However, they made efforts to pretend to be Japanese. But it became gradually clear to them that they were Koreans and that they were discriminated by the Japanese Government policy on Koreans living in Japan.

One day, Kyong Ja said suddenly that she wanted to go to Africa and suggested that her sisters and brother join her. She seemed to have a longing for what she saw in a TV program.

Kyong Ja was obstinate. She decided to take necessary procedures for travel abroad. She visited the Legal Affairs Bureau where she knew for the first time that Koreans were unable to go abroad freely. An officer of the Legal Affairs Bureau urged Kyong Ja to be naturalized. The officer said to her that to be a naturalized Japanese would be profitable to Kyong Ja, if she wanted to live in Japan continuously. He also recommended that all her sisters and brother be naturalized in Japan.

Kyong Ja and her family members didn't know what "naturalization" really meant. As recommended by the officer of the Legal Affairs Bureau, Kyong Ja and her family members signed their applications for naturalization as if they were mere report on their removal.

Myong Nam, a university student, was not naturalized (when his parents died) as he was a minor then. His nationality remained as it was, Korean.

No one knew the sadness would overhang him due to his sisters' naturalization.

Failure to Get Job

Myong Nam was a feather in his sisters' cap. From his childhood, Myong Nam had warm feelings toward his sisters and was affectionate. He was an excellent student in school and was admitted to a university upon the recommendation of his high school president. He began to study things Korean to live up to his father's cherished desire to live as a Korean.

In the fourth year of his study in the university, a gloomy season came – the problem of seeking employment. Myong Nam was an excellent student in the university. He was nice to others and had good manners. He was told that he would be employed by a leading firm. He was self-confident. But he was betrayed in his expectations. Myong Nam repeated visits to Japanese companies. Their replies were always the same. He failed to pass all employment examinations. He sent applications for a position to more than 30 firms. At first, he wrote honestly in his personal history. After a while, he filled the blank for his name with his assumed name and the blank for his legal domicile with his present address. Still he was unable to pass an examination.

His Japanese classmates passed examinations one after another. While they were happy about getting jobs, he was still without a job because he was a "Korean." He was harassed.

Finally, he graduated from the university, though he was not able to get a job. For a year after graduation from the university, Myong Nam continued to find a job. During the period, Myong Nam, who had been bright, looked sad and became silent. He seemed to be obsessed with an idea.

When he was not seeking for a job, he would read the Compendium of Laws. He pored over the Charter of the International Labor Organization and its provisions, the Act of the Commission for the Protection of Fundamental Human Rights, the Act of the Employment Promotion Corporation, and the Alien Registration Law. Nowhere in them could he find out a reason why he should be discriminated.

Apart from his sisters, Myong Nam has no close Korean friends. He was unable to talk frankly with others. His sisters were naturalized in Japan. They were living turning their backs on Korea.

Yong Ja, looking back on those days, said, "He probably felt lonely. He was in trouble and he died alone..."

On Feb. 4, 1981, Kyong Ja screemed, when she saw a newspaper burning in the passage on the first floor of her house. No one could do mischief in her house as they have no children.

She hurriedly dashed up the steps. She saw her brother being turned into a human torch. He poured gasoline on himself and set fire to himself, holding his parents' memorial tablets. His sisters could do nothing.

"I suppose that he wanted to tell us that he was killing himself to death, by burning a newspaper. He was afraid of our house being burnt down by a fire,.... He was such a thoughtful brother..." Young Ja told me this story in February this year, two years after his death.

Who can amend for the wrongs suffered by Yong Ja and her sisters, whose fates were made a plaything of the assimilation policy of the Japanese Government?

Rodong Sinmun on Coup Attempt by Japanese Defence Agency

A top-secret plan of the Japanese Defence Agency was laid bare recently by an opposition dietman at the Japanese Diet. According to a report, it involves the scheme to harshly crack down upon the opposition parties lawfully active at home with the mobilisation of the "Self-Defence Forces" by proclaiming them "anti-government destructive forces" in "the event of contingency". The defence department chief of the Japanese Defence Agency admitted this at the Diet.

This is the topic of a Rodong Sinmun commentary March 15 titled "Danger Signal of Fascistization."

The author of the commentary said:

The plan of the Japanese military for the suppression of the opposition parties is a very dangerous fascistisation plan to get rid of all the elements obstructive to the execution of the war policy "in case of emergency" and fake up whatever evil laws it likes by making the Diet a monopoly of the militarists. This is an offspring of a conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries to revive the barbaric fascist rule of the past days under the sway of the gendarmerie and police in the graveyard of democracy, after strangulating the democratic forces in Japan.

The fascistisation of Japan directly leads to a war.

The moves for fascistising Japan are a grave threat to the human rights and dignity of the Japanese people and heinous criminal acts for turning Japan into a police state and a war-like state manipulated by the militarist-maniacs.

The working out of the plan for the suppression of the opposition parties in Japan is a danger signal that the fascistisation and war preparations in Japan have actually entered a grave stage.

If a war-time law is to be instituted in Japan, the present constitution must be revised, which requires the Liberal Democratic Party to hold more than two-thirds of the seats in the Diet. And the biggest obstacle to this is the Japanese democratic forces.

Therefore, the Japanese reactionaries scheme to proclaim a state of emergency under the pretext of "contingency" and thus suppress and destroy the opposition forces, boss the show in the Diet and carry out the constitutional revision and enact a war-time mobilisation law at a stretch.

Such plan is contained in a series of war plans such as the "three arrows operational plan" worked out in the early half of the 1960s. These plans authored by the Japanese Defence Agency provide for the Japanese reactionaries to enact a war-time law at the Diet and set up a fascist national general mobilisation system and seize control on all materials, banking, transportation, speech and the press and enforce conscription and labor drafting systems the moment the U.S. imperialists start a new war in Korea.

The Japanese Defence Agency's plan for crackdown on the opposition parties exposed this time is a plan for the establishment of a home fascist system in preparation for Japan's involvement in another war of aggression in Korea.

The remilitarisation, fascistisation and war preparations fast progressing in Japan are a great threat to the independence, peace and security of the Asian countries.

The Japanese people will never allow Japan to be led along the road of a barbaric fascist rule and destructive war.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FEB. 28

*A government trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania headed by Ion Stoian, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

*An Ecuadorian delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Hernam Rivadeneira, professor at the Central University of Ecuador, arrived in Pyongyang.

MAR. 1

*Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, met DPRK ambassador to his country Pak Ri Hyon.

MAR. 3

*Edward Ceaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica, met Korean ambassador to his country Rim Gi Taek.

MAR. 4

*Joao Bernardo Vieira, President of the Revolutionary Council of Guinea-Bissau, met DPRK ambassador to his country Sim Jae Du.

MAR. 5

*A delegation of Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) headed by its editor-in-chief Chae Jun Byong left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Bulgaria.

MAR. 6

*A delegation of the WPK headed by Hwang Jang Yop, Member and Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, arrived in Damascus for a visit to Syria.

MAR. 7

*Bello Bouba Maigari, Prime Minister of the United Republic of Cameroon, met Korean ambassador to his country Kim Son Sik.

Expressing satisfaction with the steady development of friendly and coperative relations between Cameroon and Korea, the Cameroonian Prime Minister stated:

The Government of Cameroon will strive as ever to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

*A government agricultural delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt headed by Ali Mahoud Al Hossary, vice-Minister of Agriculture, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

*Hwang Chol Su has been appointed as DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cape Verde, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK. (MAR. 10 KCNA dispatch)

MAR. 9

*A delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Pyongyang by air to attend the 4th Congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Portugal.

MAR. 10

*Nepalese Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa met Hwang Du Ho, ambassador of the DPRK to Nepal.

MAR. 11

*Hans I. Kleven, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party (NCP), met a delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Sun, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee.

The Norwegian Communist Party Chairman said:

We are striving to develop relations between the NCP and the WPK.

MAR. 12

*A delegation of the Education Commission of the DPRK headed by its vice-Chairman Han Gi Hwan left Pyongyang for the Soviet Union.

*A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the DPRK headed by its vice-President Sin Mun Gyu left Pyongyang for the Bulgarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

MAR. 14

*A forestry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice-Minister of Forestry, left Pyongyang by train for a visit to the Soviet Union.

*Flaminio Piccoli, President of the Christian Democratic Party of Italy (CDPI), met a delegation of the WPK headed by Ho Jong Suk, Member and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee.

MAR. 15

*A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the WPK to the Syrian Arab Republic was issued in Damascus.

*A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by vice-Chairman of its Central Committee Yun Gyong Taek left Pyongyang for China.

MAR. 18

*Mori Takeshi, Executive of the Japan Table Tennis Association, arrived in Pyongyang.

MAR. 19

*A government delegation of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Li Ryong Un left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Cuba. (KCNA)

Nicaraguan Situation Reflects Increased Intervention of Washington in Central America: Envoy

By Kim Bang Taek & Kim Jong Myong
Specials to The People's Korea

Mr. Gorge Huezo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua, sat down at his Tokyo office with People's Korea's staff reporters to talk about the grave situation created in Nicaragua and Central America.

He charged the American CIA with organizing and conducting the recent military moves against Nicaraguan revolution.

Excerpts:

On the Background behind Grave Situation in Central America:

What has happened in the recent weeks in Nicaragua, in the northern frontier with Honduras, is nothing but a reflection of increased intervention of the government of the United States in the Central American region. U.S.'s intervention in the region endangers the peace not only of Central America but of the world as a whole.

The escalation of the violence against the Sandinist revolution have been totally organized, planned and conducted by the American CIA.

As to the forces that have entered Nicaraguan territory, we know that the leaders of these groups receive direct orders of the Honduran army, which also receives instructions from the U.S. embassy in Honduras.

It is necessary to point out that mobilization of some 2,000 forces cannot go unnoticed by other Central American countries in view of the small dimensions of the region.

The foreign minister of Honduras denied a report that Honduras has counterrevolutionary camps in the country. People were surprised at his denial.

Different reporters have written articles on their respective visits to the military camps in the Honduran territory. Even mass media in the United States charged the Honduran foreign minister with his lie.

At present offensives of counterrevolutionary forces have been crushed militarily. They are running away toward the Honduran territory.

We believe that it is likely that they will initiate other offensives in the near future after receiving more arms from the Honduran army and the United States.

So, we must prepare ourselves to block possible attacks by the Somocista counterrevolutionary forces that are instruments of the governments of the United States and Honduras. These two countries are using rebels to perpetrate criminal actions against innocent citizens of Nicaragua.

On Relations with U.S.:

It is obvious that the bilateral relations between Nicaragua and the United States have been deteriorated markedly since Reagan came to power.

We are sure that if he had not been elected the President, our relations would have changed for the better.

We have offered the government of the United States to have normal and friendly diplomatic relations on the basis of mutual respect.

But, the United States, accustumed to governing Nicaragua and Central America, refused our offer to have relations on the basis of independence and sovereignty.

To the Americans, it is very difficult for them to regard a small country like Nicaragua as an independent nation. They don't want us to act in accordance with our own point of view independent from Washington.

In order to justify increased intervention in the region of Central America, they try to see the Nicaraguan problem in the context of the conflict between the East and West, labelling us as a "Soviet bloc state."

We have good relations with various countries all over the world. We have excellent relations with Canada, Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and other many countries in Western Europe such as West Germany, France, Spain and Denmark.

But, the United States does not talk about our good relations with those countries. It only emphasizes our relations with Cuba and the USSR.

With such simplism, the Americans try to label all those countries, including small countries like ours, which do not agree with them 100 percent as "hostile countries" belonging to the Soviet bloc.

By their way of thinking, they cannot understand an independent country like Nicaragua which can have good relations with all countries.

The Reagan administration regards Nicaragua as a "dangerous" country for their interests in the Western Hemisphere and as a country "disturbing peace in Central America."

This also serves as their excuses to increase military aid to El Salvador.

After all, this will bring nothing but more deaths. Their policy makes no sense and lacks realism in Central America.

The problem in El Salvador and universal problems in Latin American countries, resulted from big social injustice in which the rich get richer and the poor get poorer. It resulted from hopeless social and economic conditions which made Salvadoran masses look for ways to improve their situations, getting rid of oppresive chains of oligarchy which has controlled with military force and iron hand.

It seems to us that the government of Reagan has made an agreement with the governments of El Salvador and Honduras. With arms the United States given to El Salvador and Honduras, the peoples there become victims.

This is a sorrowful agreement.

The United States has an idea that every part of Central America is part of its territory. At present when colonialism and neocolonialism are rejected everywhere, it is inconceivable that the Americans are the master of these territories.

Each country must be independent. I have no doubt that every country will continue to fight to obtain independence.

We don't export the revolution.

On Possible Total War with Honduras:

We have been harassed frequently by the troops of Honduras. However, we have avoided to reply fire to fire. Because we know it is a trap to make us lose patience and enter the Honduran territory.

We do not want any military conflict with Honduras. We all know how sad and tragic war is. Any country in the region does not want war between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Of course, we are not afraid of war, and we are prepared militarily. And yet, we want war by no means.

We believe that there are some ways to resolve the bilateral relations.

As a matter of fact, we have proposed the United Nations and its Security Council that negotiations at a high level between the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras be initiated.

We have also told the United States to start negotiations. We believe that the dialogue and negotiations will bring satisfactory solutions without shedding blood, product of war and source of sorrow and misfortunes.

We are willing to negotiate without any conditions and reservations.

On Relations with DPRK:

The relations between Nicaragua and Korea have always been satisfactory and fraternal. I have no doubt that the recent visit of Commander Ortega to Korea will make bilateral relations closer.

I have heard that Nicaragua and Korea signed an agreement on economic scientific-technological and cultural cooperation.

I am sure that the signing of the agreement will bring closer relations between two countries.

Nicaraguan Diplomat Tinoco points out battle areas at a U.N. press conference (Time, April 4, 1983)

Mr. Huezo poses for a photo.

Rodong Sinmun on Nicaragua

Hundreds of Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits, instigated and backed by the U.S. imperialists, recently infiltrated deep into the territory of Nicaragua and committed provocations. In this connection, Rodong Sinmun (organ of the WPK Central Committee) on March 24 came out with a commentary titled "Nicaraguan Revolution Cannot Be Stifled."

The author of the commentary said:

The armed provocation of the Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits is a product and escalation of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Nicaragua. It fully shows the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism acting the gendarme in Central America.

From the first days of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution the U.S. imperialists have persistently resorted to manoeuvres against it.

They formed "commandoes" by roping together the Somoza rémnants and mercenaries and are encouraging them to military provocations against Nicaragua.

Thousands of Honduran reactionary troops armed and trained by the U.S. imperialists were moved and deployed in the border area of Nicaragua to join in the armed provocations of the Somoza counterrevolutionary bandits.

The anti-Nicaragua armed provocations of the counter-revolutionary bandits which have become more unscrupulous with the backing of the U.S. imperialists are all the more serious as they are timed to coincide with the hastening of preparations for direct armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists.

The Korean people pungently denounce the U.S. imperialists' criminal aggressive manoeuvres against Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend the precious gains of the revolution.

With no machinations can the U.S. imperialists stifle the Nicaraguan revolution. They are making a miscalculation.

Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, declared that the Nicaraguan people would fight to the last drop of their blood and never bend the knees before the imperialists.

Under the militant motto "free motherland or death" the Nicaraguan people have risen as one in the sacred struggle for safeguarding freedom, independence and the revolution won at the cost of their blood. Their firm will cannot be broken by guns or bayonets.

Meanwhile, Rodong Sinmun Mar. 25 carried an editorial titled "Indestructible Friendship and Unity Forged between Korean and Nicaraguan peoples on Anti-U.S. Joint Front" in connection with the successful visit to Korea by the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung. The editorial said:

During the visit talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra in an atmosphere of militant friendship and fraternal understanding. At the talks a wide-range exchange of views was made on the current international situation and immediate problems concerning the struggle for peace, national liberation, independence and social progress, the problem of further strengthening and developing the militant solidarity and friendly relations between the two countries and a series of other problems of common concern, and complete consensus of view was reached on all problems discussed.

A joint statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nicaragua and an agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation between them were signed.

The recent visit of the Nicaraguan delegation to our country was a significant event which has greatly strengthened the indestructible militant solidarity forged between the peoples of Korea and Nicaragua who are fighting shoulder to shoulder on the same front against imperialism and for independence and developed the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation on to a new height. The visit made a great contribution to strengthening the anti-imperialist independent forces of the world and dealt a heavy blow at the imperialist reactionary forces.

The Korea-Nicaragua joint statement clearly reflected the firm determination of the two peoples to fight to the end against imperialism and their common desire to strengthen unity and solidarity in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and indicated the fundamental ways to expand and develop the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. front and the anti-war, peace front of the world, promote the cause of making the whole world independent and build a new world, independent and peaceful, free from imperialist aggression.

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